THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1809. No. 1188.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Just Published by ZADOK CRAMER, Pittsburgh:

(Price 2 dollars per dozen, 25 cents single,)

THE United States Spelling Book,

With appropriate Reading Lessons:

Being an easy Standard for Spelling, Reading and Pronouncing

The English Language,

According to the Rules laid down by John Walker, in his critical and pronouncing Dictionary.

BY SUNDRY EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[From MISS SPENCER, teacher of young ladies, Pittsburgh.]

Mr. Cramer—

Sir,—I have given your Spelling Book, a hasty perusal, (although a female) I have not the vanity to suppose myself a competent judge of merit—I however think it, the best book of the kind I have yet seen, and far more comprehensive. As far as my power extends, I shall endeavour to aid its notoriety.

Dear Sir,—I have looked over the United States Spelling Book, which you are about publishing; and can very sincerely give you my approbation of it.

To me it appears to possess considerable advantages, over other publications of the kind, which have fallen under my notice; especially in pointing out a correct pronunciation, which is so essential to the learner and so frequently overlooked, and in too many instances not accurately understood, by the teacher.

SAML. ROBERTS.

[President, fifth district, common pleas courts, Pennsylvania]

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I have examined the United States Spelling Book, and I beg your acceptance of the enclosed scrap, as my opinion of it. JOHN WRENSHALL.

[A minister of the methodist church Pittsburgh.]

Dilworth and Fenning, merit equal praise,
And Webster too, excite poetic lays;
While Mathew Carey, with his novel plan
Of simple tales may lead the youth to man.
But C*****, like the bee in blooming May,
Has cull'd the sweets from all, a rich display
Of useful lessons, for the op'ning mind:
Science in embryo is here combin'd.

Mr. Cramer.—I have carefully examined your spelling book, and am well pleased with the geographical tables and chronology, because they not only convey to children, the knowledge of reading with propriety, but will leave on their young minds an impression of the relative situation of a number of cities, towns and provinces, which will render the study of geography and history easy to them in future—With respect to the spelling and reading lessons, it may be ranked among the best productions of the kind extant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

[Minister of the episcopal church, and teacher in the academy.]

Sir, At your repuest I have examined the United States Spelling Book, and I think it the best adapted for the use of schools of any that I have seen. ROBT. STEELE

[minister of the first presbyterian church Pittsburgh.]

[*The following are from the Teachers of this place.*]

Sir,—At your request I have perused, (hastily) the copy of the United States Spelling Book, which you sent me. I think it equal to any book of the same kind I have seen. The tables in the latter part of the book appear to me well calculated to answer the end for which they are inserted.—*Many* of the marginal references will aid the teacher rather than the pupil; this, however, is not amiss, as many teachers stand in need of such hints. With these observations, I think the publication may be recommended, as an excellent school book.

ROBT. PATTERSON.

[Principal of the Pittsburgh Academy.]

Sir,—"The United States Spelling Book," which you have submitted to my examination, possesses, in my opinion, considerable advantages.—It is unincumbered with a tedious analysis of the alphabet or a dull abstract of grammar; both of which, I deem unnecessary and premature in a book intended only for the first stage of education.—The spelling tables are judiciously arranged, and the variety of reading lessons, with which they are interspersed, will afford an agreeable entertainment to the youthful mind.—The geographical tables and list of proper names from the New Testament, are also a useful addition to the former plan of spelling books For these reasons, I hope that your book will meet with encouragement equal o its merit. SAML. DOUGLAS.

Sir, I have carefully examined your United States Spelling book, and most highly approve of it,—your paper is good and fair—your types well struck. Should I go no farther, this, to me is of the greatest importance, and attended with the best consequences. Your reading courses is moral, and well selected, and tend to enliven the attention, and happily steal instruction on the young reader—They are judiciously blended with the spelling, so as to avoid satiety from either—The transition is short and pleasant.

THOS. ABRAHAM.

Sir,—Having examined your book, (titled The United States Spelling Book) must confess, with pleasure I shall introduce it into my school; acknowledging at the same time, I have not seen any printed in America, better adapted for the instruction of youth.

EDWD. CARR.

Mr. Cramer—I have carefully perused your spelling book and am glad to find you have ventured to be so unfashionable as to omit pictures, they are worse than useless; 2ndly, the table of scripture names; 3rdly, the geographical tables; 4thly, the consciseness of of your grammar (since one must be in a spelling book;) 5thly, the chronological table; all these things are decidedly improvements in my opinion, so wishing you that encouragement which the work so well-deserves.

ROBT. KIDD.

Sir,—I have examined the United States Spelling book attentively—I am much pleased with the arrangements and execution of it—and I think it a work of more merit, and better adapted to the instruction of children, and assistance of teachers, than any book of the kind I have ever seen. I intend to embrace the earliest opportunity to introduce it into my school. MATHEW B. LOWRIE.

Sir,—I have perused your spelling book with pleasure, and think it combines more advantages than any other extant. So far as I am able to judge of it, as a spelling book, I think it highly meritorious—and, the reading lessons seem to be well adapted to arrest the attention and improve the minds of children. I shall introduce it into my school as soon as you get it completed. A. DOWNING.

Sir,—I have, at your request, attentively examined the United States Spelling Book, and believe it to be highly deserving of public support and encouragement. Notwithstanding the many books already extant on this subject, I am persuaded the public are in much want of a work such as yours. ROBT. REID.

Sir,—Agreeable to your request I have examined The U. S. Spelling Book, which, I am persuaded, contains considerable improvements on publications of a similar nature. Unincumbered with preliminary keys, abstracts of grammar, and other irrelevant matter, with which most spelling books abounds;—appropriate matter, judicious arrangement, a correct division of words, and accurate pronunciation, are conspicuous through the whole performance.

The vocabulary of proper names of places, *etc.* is, without controversy, an invaluable improvement; and will greatly facilitate the study of history and geography. The spelling and reading lessons are arranged in natural gradations, affording a pleasing variety, and perfectly adapted to each other in nature and quality. In these important particulars, the elementary productions of Webster, Dilworth, Fenning, Murray, Pierce, *etc.* are notoriously defective.

On the whole I do not hesitate to pronounce the United States Spelling Book superior to any work of the kind with which I am acquainted; and from a conviction of its utility, shall introduce it into my school.

SAML. KINGSTON.

Canonsburgh Jefferson College, May 10, 1809.

Dear Sir,—Having examined the U. S. Spelling Book, I am perfectly satisfied that it is better calculated than any yet published to instruct the juvenile learner, and cannot but wish it an extensive circulation. The particular attention exhibited in correcting the vulgar habits of pronunciation, so common in English schools, will undoubtedly produce a happy effect. The lessons are instructive and admirably well adapted to excite a taste for reading, and a thirst for information in youth.

SAMUEL MILLER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

WM. WILSON, } *Exr's.*
WM. WOODBURN. }

June 7, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a

Brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in hisfore head, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, *Woodranger.*

Chartiers creek, June 21, 1809.

Wants a Situation,

A Person who is well acquainted with laying out Grounds and Farming Business in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation of Manager or Overseer on a plantation. The most satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any person in need of such a one will please address a line to W. L. at the Printer's. June 21. 1809.

A Stone and Queensware *POTTERY,*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the Pottery now in possession of Sam. R. Bakewell, in Charlestown, Brooke county, Virginia, with all the property thereto belonging, consisting of 40 Town Lots, on which are the following Improvements, viz.

A Brick House 38 by 23 feet, two stories high, with two rooms in each story.

A Frame Warehouse and Workshop 51 feet long and 22 feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under one half the building.

A Kiln for burning Stone or Queens ware, inclosed within a circular brick building 24 feet in diameter.

A Mill for washing clay, another for grinding clay, and a third for grinding flint or glazing, each to be worked by a single horse; and a well of good water.

There are on the premises every necessary apparatus for making either Stone or Queensware. The whole will be sold on moderate terms. For particulars apply to SAMUEL R. BAKEWELL, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

BEZ. WELLS

Steubenville, 12th June, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain Joseph Burns left with the subscriber, on the 24th of January, 1809, a Horse to keep during the winter; and whereas the said Joseph has not called for or paid the expences of keeping said Horse, I hereby give notice, that unless the said expences are paid and the Horse taken away before the 8th day of July next, he will be sold to defray the expences, on that day, at Wilson's Ferry, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

TIMOTHY KEEN.

Allegheny county, June 26, 1809.

Four Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the commons of Pittsburgh, in April last, a dark Bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder, bob'd tail, paces and trots. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Horse to the subscriber.

JAMES MAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the night of the 22d inst. a bound girl named SALLY MAHUGH, between 15 and 16 years of age; took away with her sundry wearing apparel. All persons are forbid harbouring her at their peril. The above reward will be given if returned to her duty, but no charges paid.

JANE PORTER.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Ilwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Canonsburgh, a Negro man by the name of

BOB.

He is about 6 feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of patent cord pantaloons, a striped cotton round about, a swansdown vest, and a fur hat; he was raised by a certain Arthur O'Hara, near Greensburgh, Westmoreland County—it is supposed he is now in or near the place where he was raised. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

JOSEPH PENTECOST.

April 26, 1809.

Taken up by the subscriber, living

in Ohio township, Beaver county, on the 10th day of May last, a *BLACK HORSE*, 10 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, shod all round, the two off feet white, the hind one has been badly corked, has a small saddle mark upon the right side, no other mark perceivable.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

June 20 1809.

A general assortment of the following

GOODS,

for Sale by the subscriber, on the the most reasonable terms.

Cloths,
Cassimers,
2 1-2 and 3 point blankets.

Blue, drab and mixed plains,
Flannels,
Cottons, checks, &c

ALSO,

Fine and coarse cutlery,
Brass Andirons
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays, &c. &c.

With a variety of other *Dry Goods, Brass* and *Japanned Wares &c.*

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, south west corner of Market and Front streets, *Philadelphia.*

June 10, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

To be Let on Ground Rent forever.

A Lot of 40 feet front on Fifth-street, adjoining where WM. Woods, Esq. now lives, and 40 feet on Diamond-alley, adjoining Mr. Bowman; Also, one other Lot of 60 feet front on Penn-street, and running to the Allegheny river, 410 feet, adjoining the ferry now occupied by Jeremiah Sturgeon. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber in the Public Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1889.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 5, 1809.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John Taylor, JOHN H. CHAPLIN, Esq, Attorney at Law, to Miss HARRIET CRAIG, daughter of major Isaac Craig, of this town.

A General return of the troops U. States composing the " Military peace establishment," shewing the strength of each regiment and corps, including recruits.

General and subordinate staff officers,	33
Corps of engineers,	45
Regiments of artillerists,	1,590
First regiment of infantry,	595
Second regiment of infantry,	676
Total " military peace establishment,"	2,909

A General return of the troops of the United States composing the " additional military force," shewing the strength of each regiment, including recruits.

General staff officers,			2
Regiment of light dragoons,			416
Regiment of light artillery,			424
Third regiment of infantry,			346
Fourth,	do.	do.	653
Fifth,	do.	do.	692
Sixth,	do.	do.	591
Seventh,	do.	do.	203
Regiment of riflemen,			465
Total " additional military force."			3,793

The troops composing the " additional military force" are doing duty at the different posts and garrisons indiscriminately with those of the " military peace establishment."

Those of them who have been recruited South of Pennsylvania have been generally detached to New-Orleans.

Those raised North of Pennsylvania are on duty in the states in which they were recruited.

A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be 896 millions. Of these 226 millions are Christians, that is, people generally denominated Christians; 10 millions of Jews; 210 millions of Mahometans, and 450 millions of Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion, there are 50 millions of Protestants, 30 millions of the Greek and Arminian Churches, and 90 millions of Catholics. If we calculate with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 896 millions will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3407 every hour; or about 36 every minute.

From the LANCASTER JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to the editor, dated Washington, June 15, 1806.

" We have been talking much and doing little since I wrote you last. The resolution of *Mr.* Randolph, approbating the conduct of the president, after having been debated on several different days, appears to have been put to sleep as it has not been acted on for several days. Why *Mr.* Randolph does not call for a decision on it, is not easy to imagine.—We can readily account for the friends of the late administration suffering it to lie undisturbed, as the discussion which they drew on by their opposition to the resolution was by no means favorable to their idol, and placed the subject in such a point of view, that the passage of the original resolution would necessarily imply censure of *Mr.* Jefferson. It is not probable we shall get a direct question on it.

" The majority appear to be much at a loss how to modify the non-intercourse system, so that while they conform to the stipulations which have taken place between *Mr.* Erskine and our government, they may avoid giving any offence to the great Napoleon. Bills on the subject were introduced into the two houses some time ago. They contemplated a mere modification of the old dark and intricate system so far as to open our trade with Great-Britain and her dependencies, leaving the interdiction against her ships of war entering our ports in full force. It was urged on the part of the minority, that Great-Britain having offered such a reparation for the outrage on the Chesapeake as was accepted by our government, the reason of the interdiction was done away, and we could no longer be justified in continuing it as it respected her.—That the old embargo and non-intercourse was so justly obnoxious to our fellow citizens, as well on account of its arbitary provisions as of its intricacy and obscurity, that it ought to be wholly done away, and such provisions introduced into a new bill as the situation of our relations with France and our stipulation with Great-Britain appeared to require. This was objected to by the leaders in the majority on the ground that the doing away the old system, and enacting new measures against France singly, would have the appearance of hostility, and might provoke her to open and positive war with us—That although reparation was made for the attack upon the Chesapeake, yet the interdiction of British ships of war having been in part predicated on former hostile acts, ought not to be removed until Great-Britain had removed all our causes of complaint. In the course of discussion, a new idea was startled by *Mr.* J. G. Jackson, that we ought, by a permanent law, to exclude all foreign vessels of war from our ports, except where they should be admitted in express stipulations by treaty. *Mr.* Giles suggested the same thing about the same time in the senate. These gentlemen must certainly have supposed that they were making laws for the world, and that no other nation would dare to object or retaliate, and that while we exclude the ships of other nations, our own ships might boldly claim the rights of hospitality in their ports. It is difficult to account for their proposition in any other way, unless indeed they have previously resolved, (what is not improbable) that we shall have no navy, and shall therefore want no favors of that kind. This proposition was soon found not to be tenable, and the bills were withdrawn from both houses, in order to be new modelled. They were kept so long in the hands of the committees as to excite great doubts whether it was not intended that we should adjourn without doing any thing upon the subject; in which case, as the embargo and non-intercourse laws expire at the end of the present session, France and Great-Britain would not be placed on an equal footing; for the president's proclamation interdicting British ships of war, would be in full force, while the ships of France would be freely admitted, thus actually offering premium to the latter to continue her aggressions. Strange as it may seem, this proposition has its advocates, not on the floor, (for it has not yet been discussed there) but in conversation I have heard several of the members of the majority avow their opinion that such ought to be our conduct.

" As an evidence of the design to adjourn without modifying our non-intercourse system, the senate resolved, on Saturday last to adjourn on the 20th instant, when it must have been evident that it would be impossible for us to digest a bill of so much importance, in so short a time. The resolution for adjournment was postponed in the house of representatives until this day. Whether it will be taken up or not I cannot say; but before it is decided on, I should wish to see those measures taken respecting our foreign relations, which our honor, our interest and sound policy require.

" The non-intercourse bills were again reported with some modifications a few days ago, but have not yet been acted upon. This is believed to be owing to the intelligence received by the messenger from England. He arrived here on Saturday last, and brought with him dispatches from *Mr.* Pinkney, and an account of the modification of their orders by the British government, which last you have seen in the papers. A report was instantly circulated, and with apparent satisfaction by many members of the majority, that Great Britain had indeed agreeably to the promise of *Mr.* Erskine, rescinded her orders, but had instantly substituted a blockade of the whole continent of Europe, which was a still more hostile act.—That she had duped us into a concession of our defensive measures, without giving or intending to give us any equivalent.—That we had now nothing to do but to take Canada and Nova-Scotia, shut ourselves up, and go to manufacturing. This flummery was too ridiculous to be long-lived. It was soon ascertained that the president and heads of departments saw nothing in the intelligence that was at all alarming, or inconsistent with what had taken place here. The truth is, that on referring to dates, it must appear that the modifications of the British orders, was a spontaneous act of that government, unconnected with the propositions made by Mr. Erskine, and emanating either from a friendly disposition towards us, or from the dictates of a wiser policy than they had heretofore pursued. From whatever cause it may proceed, it is evidently an abandonment of the most obnoxious principle of their orders, that of tribute, and is in reality a relaxation of the system, as it opens our trade to Russia and several other places, with which we could not before carry on commerce. I have been told by several gentlemen who have conversed with lieutenant Reed, the messenger, that he states the impression of Mr. Pinkney and other Americans in London, to have been, that the modification of the orders was an auspicious omen, and a precursor to their total abandonment. At all events it would be extremely unfair to charge the British government with duplicity in their late negociation with us, until we see what conduct they will pursue on the receipt of Mr. Erskine's dispatches.

It was expected that the president would communicate the purport of what he had received from Mr. Pinkney to the two houses on Monday. This however he did not do. The senate in consequence deferred acting on the non-intercourse bill, and on Tuesday made a call for information on the subject. This I believe has not yet been received. Perhaps it may be to day, and the war-hawks will be greatly disappointed if they do not find in it something to justify their keeping up a hostile aspect towards Great-Britain.

" It is reported that the cabinet is divided on the subject of the modification of our non-intercourse system.—That Mr. Gallatin and one of the new secretaries (but which I have not been able positively to learn) are of the opinion, that we ought to admit the ships of war of France and Great-Britain into our ports upon equal terms, or to exclude them both.—That *Mr.* secretary Smith and the other new secretary are of opinion, that good faith, justice and sound policy require that we should exclude French and admit British ships, so long as the former power shall continue in force her iniquitous decrees. How far this report is correct, I cannot say; but I have heard it several times asserted and never denied. Of the president's opinion upon this subject, I am not informed. That the attempt to place the ships of war of the two belligerents upon an equal footing, if carried into effect at this time, will have a tendency to prevent a favorable termination of the expected negociation between us and Great-Britain, I think no man of reflection can doubt. For what, shall Great-Britain relax her measures, and make sacrifices to accommodate us, if in return she sees us disposed to place her and her vindictive enemy and our enemy, almost upon the same footing? For as to the pretended non-intercourse with France, it is more completely effected by Bonaparte's decrees than by our laws, and cannot therefore be considered by him as injurious. The proposed course must proceed from one of two causes, a confirmed malignity against Great Britain, or a fear of exciting the displeasure of France; neither of which are very honorable as moving principles in the representatives of the people of the United States.

" The two last days we have been employed in discussing a resolution requesting the president to use means to procure the release of the unhappy survivors who were captured in *Miranda's* expedition. The resolution was lost by an even vote.

" We are this day occupied in discussion of a bill reported by the committee of ways and means, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to borrow money, in case of a deficiency in the revenue to meet the current expenditures of the government."

Americans in France.

To the Editor of the N. York Evening Post.

BOSTON, *March* 20.

SIR,

I feel it a duty I owe my native country, to give publicity to the following facts, for the accuracy of which I hold myself responsible: I therefore take the liberty of addressing you and request you to insert in your paper, a detail that I presume will not be read by any American, without participating in some measure in the feelings of him who has so severely suffered by the French Berlin and *Milan* decrees.

On the 4th of February, 1806, I sailed from Boston as master and part owner of the American ship Acorn, on a voyage to Lisbon, from thence to St. Petersburgh in Russia and home. I arrived safe at Lisbon, and also at St. Petersburgh; but I was obliged on my return to put into North-Bergen in Norway, and stay there 11 weeks; the voyage was of course considerably lengthened. After leaving North-Bergen, I met with nothing particular until I arrived in the British channel, abreast of the isle of Wight, where I was brought to by the French privateer Josephine, the captain's name I cannot recollect. He immediately had seals put upon all the trunks, chests, etc. After which he began using the most abusive language, and ordered every man on board to be searched to the skin, under a pretence of discovering papers. He then put a prize master and 8 men on board, and ordered us into St. *Maloes*, alledging that such was the orders of his government; but said he, " it is *mere formalite*."—I enquired with anxiety whether France and America were at war? He said they were not at *actual* war. I asked him why Americans were treated in this manner? " Oh, sir, (replied he) *it is mere formalite*; it is to retaliate on *de English*." I endeavored in vain to dissuade him from his purpose; I told him it was not only in violation of neutrality but of a treaty. He was deaf, and we were sent to St. *Maloes*.

On my arrival in the harbor of St. *Maloes*, we were boarded by a barge with the commissary of marine, the commissary of police, and a director of the board of health. These gentlemen assured me upon their honor, that I was brought in " *for mere formalite*," and that they had no doubt, that after I had gone thro' the interrogations, I should be set free. " Captain you must excuse us, said one of them, but you must go on shore with two gens d'arms; *it is mere formalite*." I was then conducted by the soldiers to the *Duann Imperial* (custom-house) and placed in the centre of the directors and judges, fourteen in number.

They enquired by an interpreter, whether I could speak French, and as I intimated I did not, the interpreter communicated the questions and answers. The history of my voyage was then particularly enquired into, and I was asked if I did not know of the French decrees? I answered that I did not, and supposed such decrees must have been passed since I left America. They then particularly examined me whether I had not been boarded by a British cruizer? And as they appeared to know the names of most of the English vessels on the northern station, they mentioned several of them to me. I positively denied having been boarded by a British cruizer, for I never had been. After some conversation among themselves, I was offered one-third of the vessel and cargo, if I would confess that I had been boarded, assuring me at the same time, that every respect and attention should then be paid to my person and property. I was stung with indignation at the offer to bribe me, and replied, that though I was deeply interested in the vessel and cargo, I could not sacrifice my honor to retain it. They again earnestly urged me to make the confession. The Berlin decree was read to me, and the chief director observed, that I had better at once confess, as the liberal offers made by his imperial majesty would prevail with some one of the crew to swear to the fact of being visited, and I should then lose the bounty, besides being imprisoned; I imprudently told the directors, I did not before know that any government would offer a bribe to a witness to tell a falsehood.

After their exertions by many ingenious cross questions to entrap me, and finding it fruitless, I was committed to prison, and my door was guarded by two *gen d'arms*, which I was again told was '*mere formalite*.' *My* chief mate, George Thaxter, was then called before the directors, and as he afterwards informed me, they put the same question to him as they had to me, respecting his name, country, etc. After his denying any knowledge of the French decree, he was asked the amount of wages due him from the ship? he answered about 100 dollars. " We are very sorry for your loss, said the chief director, but we will make it up to you; your captain has deposed that your ship was boarded by a British cruiser, and here, (shewing him a pretended deposition in French which the mate could not read) here is the written confession; the mate answered that if the captain had declared to a lie he should not, and denied positively that the ship had been boarded by a British cruiser. The interpreter then read the Berlin decree to him, and shewing him what Thaxter was told was a declaration, assured him if he would sign it, he should not suffer any of the penalties of that decree, and should receive all the wages due him besides. This he refused. The chief director then used the most threatening language. He told him he should, in case he persisted in a refusal, be sent to prison, and kept there, and would perhaps starve—*for your government*, added he, *will not relieve you.* But if you make *one confession* you shall have one-third of the vessel and cargo, and go where you please." Thaxter still persisted in what he had said, and was brought *by the guards* to the same prison with myself—all communication between us and the rest of the crew was cut off.

My cook, James Welsh, was then examined, and after the usual question, the chief director told him that the captain (meaning me) and the mate had both attested that the ship had been frequently boarded by British cruisers, and added as " *you are also one honest looking man, no doubt you will confess the same.*"—Welsh denied any knowledge of such a fact.—The director then told him he should receive 3000 livres to make the same confession—Welsh assured them that if any British cruisers had boarded them, he had no knowledge of it, and believed that such an event could not have taken place without his knowing it—after various threats of imprisonment, promises of liberation and reward, etc. to all which he remained inflexible, he was also sent to our prison.

The second mate James Gilkey, was then arraigned before the tribunal. They made use of every artifice to obtain from him the necessary proof for condemnation, promises of great reward, and threats of a long and dreary imprisonment were alternately made use of to induce him to pervert the truth. They told him that all those who had been examined had separately made " the confession," and charged him to beware of " telling a lie, as he would *then be publickly shot by six soldiers.*" Gilkey, however, persisted in asserting that our ship had not been boarded by any English vessel, and was then committed to prison, amid the scornful reproaches of the tribune and soldiers who accompanied him ——Here any further examination was suspended for the present. The next thing that took place, I was marched on foot in company with four Swedish, and three Englishmen, prisoners of war, to Verdun, 800 miles from St. *Maloes*—in the course of which I suffered every thing that a human being could undergo and survive. We were guarded by six gen d'arms on horse back. When we arrived we were put into close confinement; after some days a correspondent at Nantz agreed to make some advances in money for me, and also become my bail in the sum of 40,000 francs, of which the condition was that I should not leave the country without permission of the government. I was then permitted to return on foot to St. *Maloes*, and allowed to walk the streets, and four sous, equal to four cents a day, was given me by government for my subsistence! !

One day in walking the streets of St. *Maloes*, I met with Thomas Todd, master of the American ship Catharine, owned by *Mr.* Clifford of Philadelpuia, and knew him. He had been brought in about a week before myself, and under the same decree. Capt, Todd I found was destitute of cloathing and even food. The priteersmen '*from mere formalite*' had robbed him of every thing. Having some little credit myself, I gave him a temporary relief, but I understand he still remains a prisoner, together with his mate. *Mr.* Stevens, and crew, all in confinement at St. *Maloes*. I mention this circumstance to inform his and their friends and relations in this country, of their present destitute and deplorable situation. But to return to my own case.

I was not permitted to have the least communication with any of my crew—At length the tribuate again assembled, and the examinations proceeded. The next witness was a poor ignorant seaman, by the name of James Simpson; he had been some time in prison and had suffered much from fear and confinement—They began by assuring him that all the others who had been examined had *confessed* that the ship had been boarded by an English cruizer, and then offered him the same bribes that the others had refused. The glittering reward held out to him of his freedom, and one third of the vessel and cargo besides, overcame him, and they obtained their purposes. He basely and falsely affirmed, that my ship had been boarded by a cruizer, but did not know of what nation. This however was seized upon as sufficient by the plundering tribunal, and on his single, loose testimony only, contradicted by all the rest of the officers and crew, was the act of sequestration issued against the vessel and cargo.

The latter was invoiced at St. Petersburgh at	dolls.	41,380
The ship was worth at least		10,000
*M*aking in the whole	dolls.	51,380

Shortly after the sequestration I obtained permission to go to Paris to see the American minister; where I arrived in the early part of June, 1808. I immediately called on *Mr.* Skipwith the American Consul, who patiently and politely heard a history of all my sufferings, and advised me to relate my case to gen. Armstrong, who would doubtless assist me. I accordingly waited on the minister and repeated to him an account of my voyage, capture, *&c.* After hearing all the story of my sufferings through, he observed to me that the government of the U. States had laid an embargo on all shipping, and he therefore considered that American vessels now navigating the ocean were prosecuting an unlawful commerce, consequently they were not entitled to his interposition in their favor. I replied that I knew nothing of such an embargo, having left America prior to its existence, and having since been in countries where such information had not been communicated to me. But he gave himself no further trouble to answer me and I departed. After this however, I had several conferences with gen. Armstrong on the subject. On one occasion we walked together at his request in to the *Luxumbourg Gardens*—Capt. Folger said he, I can obtain the liberation of your vessel *in ballast* on one condition.—What is that condition, I eagerly exclaimed? "*That you will take a French gentleman and his baggage to the Havanna.*"—I was astonished and replied that I must decline it, as the voyage was illegal and moreover was contrary to the intentions of those concerned in the property, and would deprive them of their policy—Gen. Armstrong then insisted on my taking this French gentleman and his baggage to the Havanna, and said he would privately indemnify me against any hazard that might arise from the voyage. I expressed my extreme surprise at this offer, and told the minister plainly that after what I had heard of his conduct, relative to the ship New-Jersey and other circumstances, I could not repose sufficient confidence in him to place the least reliance on any guarantee he could make me. "If you refuse (said he in a passionate tone of voice) I will not consider you as under my protection, and will denounce you. I will not even sanction your having a passport." I told him I would adhere to my resolution at all hazards; upon this we parted. I proceeded to *Mr.* Skipwith's where I found *Mr.* Vail of the Consulate Department at L'Orient, and *Mr.* Bernard, Consul at Havre de Grace, to whom I related what had passed between gen. Armstrong and myself. They advised me to protest against him, and declared their belief that *Mr.* Armstrong was not friendly to the American interest, and stated that an American ship commanded I think by capt. Waterman, had been lately burnt at sea, and the captain and crew had passed near Paris on their way to Verdun or Aras, and that gen. Armstrong had refused to afford them the least assistance. Finding I was not likely to get any thing by a longer residence in Paris, I again returned to St. *Maloes*, where I remained till Sept. On the 26th of that month, Mons. Petit, commissionary of police, sent a gen d'arms who commanded me to follow and took me before him. He demanded my passport, and told me that the emperor had ordered all the Americans taken under the Berlin or Milan decrees to be denationalized, and put in prison, after which I was dismissed. Soon after an actual order for my departure for the prison of Verden, 800 miles from St. *Maloes*, was made out and signed.—There I should probably have been to this day, had my wretched life been so long spared, had I not effected my escape by stratagem.

At that critical period three generous friends, whose zeal and services I shall always remember with a gratitude I cannot describe, enabled me to escape from the fangs of these marauding, unfeeling barbarians. By their assistance a small boat was procured, and four men took me from St. Maloes the night preceeding my intended fatal march for Verdun, and after many disasters, landed me the next day at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the English island of Guernsey, where I was hospitably received, and from whence I proceeded to London, thence to Liverpool, whence I embarked for America, and once more landed on my native shore, in the month of December last.

Thus I returned after an absence of near two years; during nine months of which time I had wrongfully been a prisoner in France, and been robbed of a considerable property which I had long and arduously toiled for to support a young, growing family—Yes; I have returned to them in a state of indigence and wretched health, occasioned by long confinement in French prisons, and after sufferings of mind which no tongue can tell. I feel humbled, sir, as an American, to think that this simple tale is but one link in the long catalogue of indignities which Americans have of late and still do receive from France. It is sufficient to be known they are an American to be treated with the utmost scorn and disdain by all classes of people. There are now a great number of American prisoners in France including six of my own crew, who could not suffer more if the two countries were in an actual state of warfare. This recital, sir, conveys but a faint sketch of what I underwent in France; but, slight as it is, I defy any of these whose names I have mentioned to contradict it in any material particulars.

S. FOLGER.

We extract the following article from a detailed narrative of the siege of Saragossa.

"At the siege of Saragossa an act of heroism was performed by a female, to which history scarcely affords a parallel. Augustina Zaragoza, about 22 years of age, a handsome woman of the lower class of people, whilst performing her duty of carrying refreshments to the gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person stationed in it. The citizens and soldiers for the moment hesitated to re-man the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a twenty-six pounder, then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow citizens by this daring intrepidity to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy.—When the writer of this narrative saw this heroine at Saragossa, she had a small shield of honor embroidered on the sleeve of her gown, with "Saragossa" inscribed upon it, and was receiving a pension from the government, and the daily pay of an artilleryman."

Translated for Jackson's Register.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated 15th of June, 1809.

"The news from Spain by a King's packet brig just arrived, is very favorable. La Romana has taken Tuy in Gallacia, and besides the killed and wounded of the enemy, he has made 2,500 prisonors; we have great hopes of the ultimate success of the Patriotic cause in Spain."

Letter from a person of note in Spain, to his friend in the Havanna:

"The battle of Medellin, has been the most bloody one fought this War—the enemy had 24 cannons, we 10; theirs very badly served, ours discharged for the space of two hours and a half, and a continual shower of grape. Our infantry charged with bayonet up to the very walls of the houses of the village in pursuit of the enemy. The Imperial guards fled, as well as gen. Victor at the head of his staff.—The Marine battalions and Spanish guards, have covered themselves with glory—they threw away their muskets, and seized hold of their bayonets by the handle, they fell upon, stabbed, overthrew and pent up the Invincibles. If our cavalry had not fallen back, it would have been the most memorable battle of the campaign. Nevertheless the enemy has now seen, to his sorrow, what we are. Much blood has been spilt: 11,000 dead on both sides, covered the banks of the Guardiana; they have lost upwards of seven thousand and we nearly four thousand men.

"As the right wing was abandoned by the cavalry, although the center composed of the infantry, had considerably the advantage, and was advancing in pursuit of the enemy, it was necessary to retreat, to avoid the enemy from out flanking the army. At four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th of March, (the day of battle) the enemy's canonading ceased, and both armies have retired to their respective positions, leaving the field of battle in the middle, neither of the armies remained masters of it.

"Although we have not gained much yet we have lost nothing by it; on the contrary, we have obtained some advantage, namely that of making head against the enemy, and causing them to fly, The retreat of the cavalry, it appears, was owing to a mistake, at least with respect to those regiments followed that of Maria Louisa, whom they understood had received orders to retreat. Gen. Cuesta retreated with his army to Villanueva to rest his troops; he afterwards proceeded with his staff to Campillo, to reunite his cavalry, partially dispersed, and he informs of having already accomplished this.

"The enemy do not stir, and Cuesta adds, that, that he does not consider them in situation to make a fresh attack; nevertheless he is upon the watch, and has taken every measure to avoid any surprise. Meanwhile he is strengthening himself, and combining his measures for new operations against the enemy; they certainly have been terrified. Gen. Cuesta continues ill from a fall, and gen. Eguia commands the army, ad interim.

"The rafts and pontoons on which Victor had passed the Tagus have been broken and carried away by the current of the river. Gen. Cartaojal has been surprised by 12,000 of the enemy on his march to Toledo. It was not believed they had such considerable force in that quarter. The cavalry was separated from the infantry by the interposition of the abovementioned body of the enemy. They however have extricated themselves without loss, and our army is complete. The whole of our force in La *Manca* is composed of 32,000 men. Chaves have been reconquered by the Portuguese—They put the whole French garrison, composed of 1500 men, to the sword.—The remaining French force which entered Portugal, amounting to 14.000 marched towards Braga, from whence they have been repulsed

"Some English have arrived, and disembarked at Oporto. Last night two deputies were sent from the Supreme Junta to compliment gen. Cuesta."

A British ship lately sailed from Jamaica, to summon the city of St. Domingo to surrender—it was understood that the place would be immediately given up to the British, on its being summoned.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

We expected to have received ample continental details by the arrival of the Virginia, from Holland. In this expectation, however, we are greatly disappointed. The N. York editors, who are usually very copious and diligent in making foreign extracts, on this occasion have favored us with only a few articles, and these of minor importance, and both vague and inconsistent. We can discover nothing in their contents of an authentic nature. The reported battle, instead of proving a splendid victory, decisive of the fate of Austria, dwindles into a mere petty affair, the exact issue of which, and its probable influence on the future operations of the campaign, are completely unknown. When we recollect the many inducements which Bonaparte certainly has for circulating a report of this nature, and that he has constantly resorted to such stratagems to depress and intimidate his enemies, we must cease to wonder at the magnitude of the present fabrication· He might calculate, by giving currency to this report, to overawe and disarm the remaining divisions of the Austrian army. Its effect in Spain would also be a considerable object with him. Its influence in the U. States even, might not have been beneath his consideration. But the story altogether is so badly told, that it scarcely merits a moment's examination to reject it entirely.

To this country, however, the present arrival announces an event far more important than the defeat of the Austrians. It is stated that Mr. Armstrong was preparing to return home in the Mentor;—and private letters assure, that if the United States should at present adjust their differences with England, Bonaparte will deem it sufficient cause for war. His past conduct and declarations have uniformly led to this point.—We really believe, that such has long been his determination.—But we trust there is sufficient of wisdom and firmness in the country to act superior to any considerations connected with such a determination.—If his ambition can only be satiated by the subjection of the whole world, let us, for God's sake, make one struggle before we part for ever with our honor and the independence of the nation.

No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship Virginia brings out despatches for Government, supposed to be in reply to those which went out in the Mentor, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of April, to a respectable house in this city, says—"I have just time to inform you, that official accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Dunan, 25,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon taken by the French."

Donawerth, April 18.—His majesty the emperor, at the moment of his arrival here, issued to his army the following proclamation.

Soldiers!—The victory of the confederacy is decided! The Austrian general seems to think, that on the sight of his army, we shall precipitately retreat, and leave our allies to his mercy—An eagle surrounds me—Soldiers! You surround me! When the Sovereign of Austria came to our shrine, you have seen him discharging vows of everlasting friendship. In three wars we have conquered. Austria is indebted to our noble condescension, and she has three times failed in her promises; and in the conquest which awaits us, let us march, that the enemy at the approach of our army, may acknowledge us conquerors.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Ludewegsburgh, April 28—His majesty received yesterday by a courier from the army, the confirmation of the victory obtained on the 20th inst.

P. S. This moment we have received the following intelligence:—

Official Bulletin.

"The Austrian army is, by the fire of heaven, struck for its ungrateful and faithless guilt—all their cordons are destroyed, more than twenty generals are either killed or wounded—one Archduke is killed, and two wounded. We have more than 30,000 prisoners; we have taken many standards, cannon, ammunition and provisions. We are of opinion that the lot of war is decided as it was at Jena. The prince of Lichtenstein is mortally wounded."

From the N. Y. Gazette, June 23.

Captain O'Conner, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that on the 16th of May a Portuguese brig arrived at Madeira direct from Lisbon, in the remarkable short passage of 4 days, having left that place on the 12th ult. This brig came out with dispatches, but nothing more had transpired, than, that Lisbon had been well fortified, and that the inhabitants were under no apprehensions of being disturbed by the entry of the French troops. A vast number of gun-brigs and vessels of a light draught of water had been sent up the Tagus, to prevent the passage of the French army; which, with other defensive obstructions, rendered the place safe for the present.

Since writing the above, a respectable merchant of this city handedus a letter of which the following is a copy:—It is from correct source.

"*Madeira, May* 16, 1809.

"SIR,—By a vessel arrived from Lisbon yesterday in 3 days, we learn that they were all in the highest spirits, and hopes of their success—that Sir Arthur Wellesley had marched at the head of a brave army that were encamped at Porto—they offered to capitulate, but sir Arthur refused to come to their terms. Therefore they have no other remedy left, but to surrender to Sir Arthur Wellesley's terms, as they had but three days provisions left.—They will not meet with that lenity experienced at the battle of Vimera (or Cintra.) The English armies of Sir Arthur and Gen. Beresford were received at Coimbra, and the other towns, with every demonstration of joy. Troops and warlike stores were constantly arriving from England."

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing 16533 acres

	5,	4th	do. 15436
	9,	4th	do. 13979
	2,	14th	do. 15738
Acres 6121	7,	9th	and subdivision No. 3
5549	10,	8th	do. 4
693	11,	8th	do. 3
395	11,	7th	in small lots
1110	5,	11th	do. do.
154	6,	11th	one lot No. 73
473	7,	11th	in small lots
259	12,	5th	out lot No. 3
673	8,	11th	being tract No. 1
870	10,	9th	do. 3
709	in Bass Island		
43	Rock Island		
10560	4,	17th	
2374	8,	19th	
1138	3,	6th	

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION. in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

Taken up running at large in the streets of the Borough, and delivered to the subscriber, a light bay MARE, about 10 years old, 14 hands high, has a large lump on her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this date, or, at the expiration of that time, she will be sold to defray the expences of her keeping, &c.

JOHN AITKEN, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh. July 5, 1809.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

Dr ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON,
of Edinburgh.
TO BE HAD AT
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,
IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,
PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r ROBERTSON's

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

DrRobertson's

PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Preice Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. F. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle compicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Hoit, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's
Boston—Ephraim Elliott, druggist
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore. Dr. E Ducatel, Marketstreet
Dr. Love, Market space, and
Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist
Alexandria—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville, Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by
J. P. & J. W. Skelton,
DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in oil
Do. do. dry
Spanish brown
Red lead
Black lead
Ivory black
Yellow ochre
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2
Litharge
Purple brown
Dutch pink
Rose pink
Stone ochre
English umber
Venetian red
Rosin
King's yellow
Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Sugar of lead
White vitriol
Terra deceana
Patent yellow
Spanish whiting
Putty
Lampblack
Copal varnish, best
Do. do. common
Turpentine do.
Spirits of Turpentine
Gold leaf, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,
No. 196, MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs	Gum Arabic
400lbs	Opium
2500lbs	Camphor
100lbs	Nutmegs
150 lbs	Glauber Salts
15 chests	Rhubarb
350lbs	Jalap
100 boxes	Sugar Candy
100lbs	Red Precepetate
200lbs	Calomel
5000lbs	Salt Petre
2000lbs	Borax
100 dozen	Wash Balls
600 do.	Windsor Soap
300 do.	British Oil
600 do.	Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Medical, Surgical and Chemical BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richrand's Physiology
Haller's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P. & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.